

GAELIC TEXTS FOR SCHOOLS.

(NEW CODE.)

3411

WITH GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, AND FULL
NOTES AND EXERCISES ON PARSING,
ANALYSIS, ETC.

BY

H. CAMERON GILLIES, M.B., &c.

PART I.

EDINBURGH:

MACLACHLAN & STEWART,
BOOKSELLERS TO UNIVERSITY.

GAELIC TEXTS FOR SCHOOLS.

PART I.



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PREFACE.

THE admission of the Gaelic language *at last* to a recognised place, and to a substantial grant on the Code, made it necessary to provide Text-books. This is the first of a graduated series that is in preparation. The method of looking at the language *from above downwards* is perhaps new, but is easy and natural. It is meant for those to whom Gaelic is the native tongue, and to whom the language should be *instructive*, and not a *constructive* task. The value of the mother tongue as a medium of mental and moral training cannot be too highly estimated, and it is anticipated that the privilege of studying it will be accepted with a keen relish by pupils and teachers alike. The little pieces from Dr MacLachlan, here given, are so exquisitely pure and poetical as to be irresistible. The prose extracts are from the best writings, and their vitality is preserved, as far as possible, that they may be the more interesting.

In the little grammar given, there is no attempt at detail ; that is avoided. It is simply a guiding

outline. The Exercises are carefully prepared. The *Notes* given in the Grammar explain any change that has been made; and those to the text may prove a help to the pupil. The Publishers will thankfully accept any suggestions from Teachers, so that effect may be given them in the other books of the series.

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GAELIC TEXTS FOR SCHOOLS.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

All our reasonable speech is made up of short statements called Sentences.

A **Sentence** is the expression in words of a complete thought.

The simplest Sentence consists of two essential parts—Subject and Predicate.

The **Subject** in the Sentence is the thing spoken of.

The **Predicate** is what is said about the Subject.

EXERCISE I.

Read the following *aloud*, and translate *exactly* into English.

Distinguish the Subject and the Predicate in each Sentence.

Thuit duine. Ghoir coilleach. Sheinn eun. Ghlaodh ciobair. Chaoin paisde. Phos gille. Dh'eirich grian. Laidh sprèidh. Ruith each. Leum cu. Shuidh Seumas. Dhanns mise. Ghàir ise. Thainig Tomas. Rainig Mairi. Chluith iasg. Bhريس tonn. Sheol long. Bhasaich each. Shoillsich solus.

A Sentence *must* have these two parts ; it *may* have a third part called the **Object**.

EXERCISE II.

Chual' thu sgeula. Sgaoil a' chearc a sgiathan Tharruing an t-each an crann. Fhreagair Calum an litir. Phaigh athair na fiachan. Chum esan a theanga. Dh'innis mi naigheachd. Lùb e glun. Caisgidh tu iad. Ni mise beallach. Fhuair mise moran litrichean. *Deoch slainte an Rìgh* ars' an t-uachdaran. Chluinneadh tu anail na luch. Mhol e na Gaidhil. *'S e an slachdan beag an gille* arsa mise. *A dhaoine uaisle* thuirt an t-uachdaran.

The parts of a Sentence are made up of **Words**, as the whole Sentence is, and the whole language.

All the words of the Gaelic language are divided into eight groups or classes called Parts of Speech, viz., **Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.**

The **Article** is not given a separate class; it is in every respect an **Adjective**.

The **Noun** group is a very large one, containing the **Names** of everything. The word *noun* means *name* (Lat. *nomen*). A **Noun**, therefore, is *the name of anything*; as duine, tigh, gaoth, firinn, brèug, Tomas, Duneidean, America.

The **Verb** group contains all words that express **Action**, as *Ruith mi, I ran*; *Thuit mi, I fell*; *Thainig iad, they came*; *Bhuail thu mi, you struck me*; *Theich e, he ran away*; *Tog do cheann, lift your head*.

The group is again divided into Transitive and Intransitive Verbs. *Transitive* means *passing over*; *Intransitive* means *not passing over*.

A verb is therefore said to be *Transitive* when the action it expresses *passes over* to an object in order to make the sense complete: as *Rinn*

mi bàta, *I made a boat*; Chuala mi fuaim, *I heard a sound*.

Intransitive Verbs are such as *do not pass over*, and do not require an Object to complete the sense; as *Ruith mi, I ran*; *Shuidh mi, I sat*.

There are two verbs, *Bi, to be*; and *Is, am*, that are *neither* Transitive nor Intransitive, and may therefore be called **Neuter**.

The **Pronouns** are words used *for* or instead of nouns. The word *pronoun* means *for a noun*. Such pronouns as are used instead of the *names of persons* are called **Personal Pronouns**, as *Mi, thou, e, and i*; *I, thou, he, and she*; and so may, instead of a noun, form the Subject or Object, or both, in a sentence.

EXERCISE III.

Distinguish—

- (1.) The Subjects, Predicates, and Objects.
- (2.) The Parts of Speech.
- (3.) Whether Verbs are Transitive or Intransitive.

Ruith mi. Rinn mi bàta. Shuidh mi. Thainig carbad. Fhuair Mairi solus. Thog mi balla. Throd mo bhean. Bhuail Alasdair an t-eorna. Sheas Ian Gilpin. Dh'iarr e sgeula. Thog an long a siuil. Theich an t-each. Chual' e fuaim. Reic mi an damh. Sgaoil sinn cuirm. Dhuig mi Seumas. Ghabh e oran. Sheinn e oran. Shèid e a' phiob. Cheannaich mi clach chaise. Chreach e nead a chromain-lòin. Fhuair an t-uain bàs (*the lamb got death*). Ruig na ciobairean na caoirich.

ENLARGEMENT AND EXTENSION.

An **Adjective** is a word that goes with a noun to express some quality or attribute :—as, *Beinn mhor*, a big mountain; *Duine maith*, a good man; *Gille tapaidh*, a clever lad.

When an Adjective goes along with the noun that forms the Subject, the **Subject** is said to be **Enlarged**, and the Adjective is called an **Enlargement of the Subject**.

Tha Curra ag iasgach. *Not enlarged.*

Tha a' Churra ag iasgach. *The article a is an enlargement.*

Tha a' Churra ghlàs ag iasg-
—a'ch. *The adjective is a further enlargement.*

Tha a' Churra mhor ghlàs ag iasgach. *The two adjectives are enlargements.*

The **Object** like the Subject, and in a similar way, is said to be **Enlarged**.

Tha a' Churra 'glacadh eisg.

Tha a' Churra 'glacadh nan iasg.

Tha a' Churra 'glacadh nan iasga mora.

Tha a' Churra 'glacadh nan iasga mora geala.

* * Observe that every *Enlargement*, whether of Subject or Object, is an *Adjective*.

EXERCISE IV.

Tell—

- (1.) The Simple Subject, Predicate, and Object.
- (2.) The Enlargements of the Subject, and of the Object.
- (3.) The Parts of Speech, and
- (4.) Translate the following :—

Fhuair sinn iasg. Ghlac Seumas beag iasg mòr.
Chunnaic mi fiadh. Bha am bùth làn. Fhuair na

gillean beaga fliuchadh maith. Mhianaich mi sgiath-an iolair. Tha eilein fada caol ga chuartachadh. Reic e bian bruic agus boicinn goibhre. Giulainidh bàta mor na smuid moran sluaigh. Thainig do litir chaoimhneil an dè. Mhol an duine coir gach creag agus garbhach. Thoisich a' bhas-bhualach agus a' ghlaodhaich. Tharruing an Teachdaire coir 'anail. Mhol càch esan agus mur do mhol esan iadsan. Labhair càch gu maith ; labhair esan deich uairean ni b' fhearr. Choisinn e urram na h-oidhche. " 'S e am bodach mor an gille," arsa mise. Bha na tonna mora maola gorma a' nuallanaich.

An **Adverb** is a word, or more commonly a phrase, which extends, limits, or in someway *modifies* the value of a Verb in a Sentence.

The great number of Adverbs express the manner, time, or place of the action, and therefore commonly answer to the questions *How? When? Where?*

Ruith e *gu duineal*, he ran pluckily (manly). *How?*
Chi mi thu *an duigh*, I shall see you to-day. *When?*
Chaidh e 'sios, he went down. *Where?*

Any Adjective by placing *gu* before it becomes an Adverb : as maith *good*, *gu* maith *well* ; cinnteach *sure*, *gu* cinnteach *surely* ; deas *ready*, *gu* deas *readily*.

This *gu* corresponds to the *ly* in English *as to meaning*, but in its origin to the Latin *con*, *with*. *Gu fìor* = *con fìor* = *with truth* = *truly*.

* * I am doubtful if there be any Simple Adverbs at all in Gaelic. In the long lists given by Armstrong and by Munro, with exception perhaps of the Simple Negatives, the so-called Adverbs are *Prepositional Phrases of Adverbial value* : *E.g.*, Am bliadhna, (in) *this year* ; A' nochda, (in) *this night, to-night* ;

An toiseach, *on beginning, first*; O chian, (*from*) *of old*, &c., &c. It would therefore serve no purpose to give long lists of “Adverbs.”

The **Adverb** goes always along with the Verb in a Sentence, that is, with the Predicate; it is therefore called an **Extension of the Predicate**: as

Tha a' churra ag iasgach.

Tha a' churra ag iasgach *gu dian*.

Tha a' churra ag iasgach *gu dian dichiollach*.

All these Enlargements and Extensions can occur in one sentence:—Tha a' Churra mhor ghlas a' glacadh nan iasga mora geala gu dian dichiollach, *the large grey heron is catching the great white fishes closely and diligently*.

EXERCISE V.

Point out (1) the Subjects, Predicate, Object, Extensions and Enlargements; and (2) tell the Parts of Speech.

Theich am fiadh gu grad. Tha do ghruaidh gu tana bàn an diugh. Amhaire air mac an duine ann an ceud toiseach a laithean. Air an laimh dheis bha am fearran ag eiridh gu corrach cas. Bha sinn a' seoladh ri bile nan creag. Thainig faileadh a bharraich air oiteig an t-samhraidh. Bha mile eun beag a' seinn air gach preas, agus a' cur failte oirnn. Bha a fear posda a' spaisdearachd air ais agus air adhart. Tillidh mise 'nochda do 'n ghleann ud thall. Dh'fhag sibh mise am aonar an diugh, dall, aosda, gun mhac gun bhrathair, gun chul-taice. Fhuair mi lorg an fheidh anns a chàthar ud thall, am bun na creige glaise, fo blaths na greine. Bidh ceilleir ceolmhor air feadh nan cròc-mheur.

Prepositions are words which determine the relation of the Noun that always follows to other Nouns or Clauses in the Sentence: as *Duine gun fheum*, *a man without use* = *a useless man*; *cu air aineol*, *a dog astray*; *air tighinn dha*, *on his coming*.

It is to be noticed particularly that such phrases as *gun fheum*, *of no use* = *useless*; *gun neart*, *without strength* = *strengthless*, *weak*, are equivalent to Adjectives.

Again, *air aineol*, *astray*; *aig an tigh*, *at the house* = *at home*, &c., are Adverbs.

A knowledge of this does away with much of the perplexity of idiom in translation. For instance, *Tha e air mhisg* should be rendered, not as some do, *he is on the drink*, but *he is drunk*. *Air mhisg* is distinctly equivalent to an Adjective, *drunk*.

And such expressions as *Chuir e mi air chul* should be translated *he put me behind*, and not literally *he put me on back*. *Air chul* is plainly equivalent to an Adverb.

EXERCISE VI.

Translate the following Sentences (1) literally, word for word, and (2) into correct English.

Tha mi fo thrioblaid agus fo sgios. Tha mi air deireadh. Chaidh iad ri bruthach. Thig mi air a mhionaid. Chi mi e air uaraibh. Thainig mi an ceart uair. Tha iad nan cadal. Tha sinn air acras. Tha iad troimh 'cheile. Thainig iad as a cheile. Gille gun bhiadh gun tuarasdail cha bhi e uair gun mhaighistir. Chaidh e ann a dh-aon obair (purposely). Thug e dhomh e ach beag. Rainig mi an latha roimhe. Chaidh sinn a leth-thaobh. Tha e na amadan. Tha e na fhiodhleir maith. Tha e air an dearg chuthach. Deoch an doruis. Cia meud punnd a tha ann. Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mor. Tha e na righ. Tha mi an so leam fein.

Thus we see that **Prepositional Phrases** are equal to **Adjectives** or to **Adverbs**, and they may therefore

take the places of Adjectives, as Enlargements, or of Adverbs, as Extensions, in the Sentence.

Is bochd duine *gun rath, gun seol*. Enlarged Subject.

Chunnaic mi eirbleach *gun sgairt, air chrith*. Enlarged Object.

Thainig Seumas beag *na ruith, gu luath, le bruthach*. Extended Predicate.

EXERCISE VII.

Tell—

- (1.) The Prepositional phrases.
- (2.) Whether equivalent to Adjectives or Adverbs.
- (3.) What words do they *qualify* or *modify*?

Dheanadh tu sin gu maith. Cha tig mi a chaidh. Bheirear dhutsa duais fhathast. Thogainn fonn gu ceolmhor reidh. Chaidh Fionn do'n bheinn. Dh'eirich Uilleam moch anns a' mhaduinn. Tha nead na circe-fraoiche sa mhuilean dubh. Ruisg iadsan na caoirich mhora mhaola. Tha maoisleach a chul-bhuidh air feadh na duislainn. Tha do dhoire daonan gorm. Tha suaimhneas air gach luib fo bhlath. Tha baigh air gach creig agus air gach cluain. An robh thu ad thosd an còs a chnuic fo dhubhar? Tha guth na Cuthaige air do stuchd. Cluith thusa "Calum crubach as a ghleann." Cairibh mi ri taobh nan allt. Leag mo cheann fo sgaile a bharraich. Chi mi Sgur-Eilt air bruaich a ghlinn.

"Air muir, air tir, an innsibh cian
Biodh moladh Dhe gu brath.

"Air maduinn mosglam fein gu moch
A's seinneam ceol gu h-ard."

Conjunctions are words that *connect* the parts of a Sentence. *Conjunction* means to *join together*.

Bha sith *agus* sonas aige. Dh'amhaire e mun cuairt *agus* mhothaich e buidheann ghaolach ann an deireadh na luinge *agus* ghabh e g' an ionnsuidh. Thainig an t-àm *ach* cha robh esan ri fhaotainn.

Interjections are expressions of emotion, as—

O! Oh! Oich! Puth! Ubh Ubh! &c.

Interjections have no governing connection with the other parts of a Sentence.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Nouns are divided into three classes, **Common**, **Proper**, and **Abstract**.

Common. Duine, cat, bord, tigh, nighean.

Proper. Tomas, Duneidean, Diluain, an Ceitein, an Fhraing.

Abstract. Firinn, ceartas, smuain, trocair, maitheas.

Nouns are of the **Masculine** or of the **Feminine Gender**.

Masculine. Fear, each, tarbh, mult, gleann, ceartas.

Feminine. Bean, bo, caora, craobh, firinn.

Nouns that agree with the Pronoun *e* are Masculine, those with *i* are Feminine (H. B. MacCurtin).

Nouns are of the **Singular** or **Plural Number**.

Singular. Fear, each, caora, craobh.

Plural. Fir, eich, caoraich, craobhan.

Case is a certain change in the form of a Noun to show its relation to other words. Five Cases are recognised in Gaelic: **Nominative**, **Genitive**, **Dative**, **Accusative**, **Vocative**.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Bean, <i>a wife.</i>	Mnai, <i>wives.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mna, <i>of a wife.</i>	Mnathan, <i>of wives.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mnaoi, <i>to a wife.</i>	Mnathaibh, <i>to wives.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Bean, <i>a wife.</i>	Mnai, <i>wives.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	O 'Bhean, <i>O wife.</i>	'Mhna, <i>O wives.</i>

EXERCISE VIII.

- (1.) Tell whether Proper, Common, or Abstract Nouns.
- (2.) Tell the Number and the Gender separately.
- (3.) Translate each word into English, and give Number and Gender *at once*.

Bard, cluasan, cro, dorsa, sliochd, reulta, Tomas neul, leabhraiche, meud, clarsaichean, clin, tobraiche, sloigh, Duneidean, bà, saibhlean, lagh, sleibhte, caora, cu, tim, feidh, daimh, muc, lòn, lon, Mairi, iasg, laithean, dàn, bròg, cuirn, clann, clachan, fras, preasan, seol, deur, lìn, guth, gaithean, lasraichean, barail, iall.

EXERCISE IX.

Translate into Gaelic, and write correctly—

A harp, an ear, doors, stars, a star, clouds, a sheep-fold, a book, books, bulk, sheep, a well, a cow, a moor, a barn, a day, dogs, voices, swine, an ox, a deer, marshes, a fish, poems, a bush, shoes, showers, thongs, darts, beams (*of light*), a flame, tears, times, a net, opinions, greed.

The **Nominative** is the form that goes with the Verb, and is the Subject in a Sentence. It is exactly of equal value with the Nominative in English. The Nominative form can always be determined by putting the Verb *tha* before the

Noun in question; as *tha fear*, *tha bean*, *tha cearc*, *tha cu*, *tha tigh*, *tha Tomas*, *tha beinn*, *tha gleann*.

The **Genitive** is the form used to denote *possession, source, property, &c.*, and can always be found by placing some other Noun before the Noun in question, as *ceann fir*, *a man's head*; *ceann mna*, *a woman's head*; *ceann circe*, *a hen's head*; *ceann coin*, *a dog's head*; *ceann tighe*, *head of a house*; *nighean Thomais*, *the daughter of Thomas*; *mullach beinne*, *top of a mountain*; *ceann glinne*, *head of a glen*.

* * The Genitive in Gaelic is equal to the Possessive in English, and all that part of the English Objective that is governed by the Preposition *of*. In the examples given above, *man's head*, *woman's head*, &c., are English Possessives; but the *daughter of Thomas*, *top of a mountain*, are Objectives by *of*. All are covered by the Gaelic Genitive.

The **Dative** case is the form that follows all the Simple Prepositions, as *aig fear*, *aig mnaoi*, *aig circ*, *aig cu*, *aig tigh*, *gu Tomas*, *air beinn*, *le gleann*.

The **Accusative** is the form that is governed by Transitive Verbs, and is always the Object in a Sentence. It corresponds to the Objective in English that follows the Transitive Verb. *It is always the same form as the Nominative*.

The **Vocative** is the form used in *addressing* any object; as *O'ghriann*, *O'bhean*, *A ghlinn* (*O a' ghlinn*), *A Sheumais*. It corresponds to the English **Nominative of Address**.

Singular.

<i>Nom. (Tha).</i>	<i>Fear.</i>	<i>Bean.</i>	<i>Cearc.</i>
<i>Gen. (Ceann).</i>	<i>Fir.</i>	<i>Mna.</i>	<i>Circe.</i>
<i>Dat. (Aig).</i>	<i>Fear.</i>	<i>Mnaoi.</i>	<i>Circ.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>(Same as Nom.)</i>		
<i>Voc. (O !).</i>	<i>'Fhir.</i>	<i>'Bhean.</i>	<i>'Chearc.</i>

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i> (<i>Tha</i>).	Fir.	Mnai.	Cearcan.
<i>Gen.</i> (<i>Ceann</i>).	Fhear.	Mhnathan.	Chearc.
<i>Dat.</i> (<i>Aig</i>).	Fearaibh.	Mnathaibh.	Cearcaibh.
<i>Acc.</i>	(Same as <i>Nom.</i>)		
<i>Voc.</i> (<i>O !</i>).	'Fheara.	'Mhna.	'Chearca.

EXERCISE X.

Tell the Cases of the following Nouns, and how they are governed.

Ceann caora. Cas coin. Sron muice. Cul cinn. Mac Dhonuill. Nighean Uilleam. Baile Lunnain. Blar na h-Eiphite. Mullach nam beann. Iochdar nan gleann. Barra nan tonn. Muile nan Craobh.

Aig sruthaibh Bhabiloin. Air bharraibh nan geug. Aig toiseach na h-oidhche. Ann an ceann seachduine. Le mor-thlachd. Tha mi fo churam. Le agartas geur. Labhair e mu sgoilibh agus mu eaglaisibh.

Reic mi mart. Thog mi tigh. Cheannaich iad sprèidh. Sheinn i duanag. Rinn Seumas cliabh. Chunnaic sinn an cuan.

Caidil a luth-choin. Failte ort fein a Mhor-thir bhoidheach. A chearc dhonn, fhuair mi do nead. Chail thu an latha. A dhuine bhoichd. A ghlinn ud shios.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The **Adjective** agrees with the Noun, which it qualifies in Number, Gender, and Case; as *duine mor*, a great man; *daoine mora*, great men; *bean mhor*, a great woman; *mnathan mora*, great women; *aig an duine mhor*, at the great man; *aig a mhnaoi*, mhoir, at the great woman, &c.

Adjectives in Gaelic have two degrees of

Comparison—the Positive, which is the simple Adjective, and the Comparative, as *duine lag*, *a weak man*; an *duine is laige*, *the weaker man*.

EXERCISE XI.

Tell—

- (1.) The Number, Gender, and Case of the Adjectives.
- (2.) The Degree of Comparison, giving the Positive or Comparative of each.

Tha an sneachda geal. Cha ghabh e 'bhi nis gille. Tha mise lag ach tha thusa nis laige. Tha an uiseag beag ach tha an dreathan-donn nis bige (*or*, nis lugha). Tha esan olc agus ise moran nis miosa. Is toigh leam an te dhileas dhonn. Tha i nis dilse. Bha lamhainean sioda air a min-bhasaibh bana. Failt' ort fein a Mhor-thir bhoidheach. Tha an uiseag ghrinn ri ceileir binn san speur. Tha luasgan ard nan geug ri comhradh tlath. Aig lochran dealrach, daite.

The elaborately stupid systems of the Comparison of Adjectives taught by our various Gaelic Grammars is a very good instance of how the language has been distorted by its own best friends, and made to look extremely uninviting and even repulsive. An Irish clergyman in admiration writes, "The bards, in the glow of poetic rapture upon the common superlative, raised a second comparative and superlative, and on the second also raised a third comparative and superlative." This may be very good "poetic rapture," but it is nonsense. If we examine the various superlatives first, we can see that there are no such forms of the Adjective in Gaelic.

The "particles" *sar*, *ro*, *fior*, &c., raise the value of the adjective to which they are prefixed, but they constitute no comparison. These so-called "particles" are in reality *adjectives used adverbially*, and modifying the adjective that follows. Thus: *Sar mhaith* = *excellent* good; *excellently* good. *Fior mhaith* = *true*, good = *truly* good. This use of the adjective in an adverbial sense is quite common in English,



and can be readily understood. That does away at once with all the Superlatives so called ; there are none such.

Now, as regards Comparatives. Munro in his grammar has three, thus—

	<i>Positive,</i>	<i>Tha e lag, he is weak.</i>
1st	<i>Comparative,</i>	<i>Tha e nis laige, he is weaker.</i>
2d	do.	<i>Is laigid e sin, he is weaker for that.</i>
3d	do.	<i>Tha e 'dol an laigead, he is getting weaker.</i>

But this Third Comparative, *laigead*, is a noun as plainly as it can be. Literally rendered it is, *He is going into weakness*; where no one would make *weakness* an adjective. *Laigead* is a noun governed by “an,” *into*, in the Dative Case. Such Third Comparatives then are always abstract nouns, formed from adjectives certainly, but not adjectives. Our best grammar, that of Dr Stewart, does not give this form at all, yet he gives two forms of comparison—the First and the Second.

The Second Comparative is seen in the example given, *Is laigid e sin*. And Donnovan says, “The preposition *de* is often postfixed to the comparative form of the adjective.” We see therefore that the correct form is *laigide* (*laige-de*); as we have it in “*is gilide e sin, he is the whiter for that.*” But the *postfixing* is simply an accident, a development of the modern speech. In the older spoken language it was separate and distinct, thus : *Is fearr de Uilleam a chomhairle, the advice is better for William* (*William is better for the advice*). Any one can see that *Uilleam* is governed by *de*, and that really *de* has nothing of relation with the adjective *fearr*; it is an accident that they run together. It will be seen that the structure is the same as that of the Latin *Sum* governing a Dative with the Accusative. If for sake of convenience this Second Comparative is to be retained it must be distinctly observed that the noun or pronoun coming after is always in the Dative Case for the reason shown; and it must also be clear that it is not a form of the adjective but a noun with the “postfix” *de*.

But further even than that, the first comparative form is not a pure adjective, and does not govern the noun directly but by an indirect secondary reference to it. *Is e an sneachda is gile, the snow is whiter* (Lit. *It is the snow that is whiter*). The comparison is instituted with “*that*” (*thing*) *which is whiter*. We can see it very plainly in *Tha e nis gile, it is* (*thing is*) *whiter*. *Nis* here is just *ni a is, the thing which is*. Another instance, *Bha an sneachda ni bu ghile, the snow was* (*the thing which was*) *whiter*—of the things compared.

We are done with the Second and Third and Fourth Comparatives and Superlatives. All that remains is the **Simple Positive and the only Comparative.**

Many adjectives are formed from nouns by adding *ail*, which is contraction for *amhuil* = *like to* = *like* = *ly* in English. The rule of spelling "caol ri caol agus leathan ri leathan" changes *ail* into *eil* sometimes: *Mac-ail*, *duin-eil*, *brathrail*, *suimeil*.

THE PRONOUN.

Pronouns are classified as **Personal, Possessive, Relative, and Interrogative.**

The Personal Pronouns have two forms, **Simple** and **Emphatic.**

Simple.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mi or mhi.	<i>I.</i>
"	2. Tu or Thu.	<i>Thou.</i>
"	3. E and I.	<i>He and she.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Sinn.	<i>We.</i>
"	2. Sibh.	<i>You.</i>
"	3. Iad.	<i>They.</i>

Emphatic.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Mise or Mhise.	<i>Me, myself.</i>
"	2. Tusa or Thusa.	<i>Thou, thyself.</i>
"	3. Esan, Ise.	<i>Himself.</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Sinne.	<i>We, ourselves.</i>
"	2. Sibhse.	<i>Ye, yourselves.</i>
"	3. Iadsan.	<i>Themselves.</i>

Fein is another emphatic form, and may be translated *self*, as *mi-fein*, *myself*.

The *-sa*, *-se* terminal of the emphatic form is *So, this*, the Demonstrative affixed; and *-san* of the third person is *Sin, that*. This is interesting, and is a very natural arrangement. The *-sa -se* equivalent to *So, this*, is applied to the first and second persons only, and these are as related to themselves

present, whereas the third person has the equivalent of *Sin*, implying absence or distance as related to the speakers.

The *-ne* in *sinne* is interesting as a relic of an old form yet preserved in Welsh, *Ni, we*. So that *sinn-ne* means *we-we* or *we, ourselves*.

EXERCISE XIII.

- (1.) Tell the simple form of each Emphatic, and the Emphatic of each Simple.
- (2.) Tell the person and number of all the Personal Pronouns.
- (3.) Analyse each sentence and translate into English.

Bhuail thu mi. Bhuail thusa mi. Bhuail mise thu. Bhuail thusa mise. Thainig e. Dh'fhalbh ise. Phill iad. Stad thusa. Thuit iadsan. Ruith mise. Loisg e mise. Tilg thusa esan. Thog ise iadsan. Chaill thusa mise agus iadsan. Chuir iad mise agus esan ann an toll. Bhريس ise agus mise maide. Coinnich thusa agus esan iadsan agus sinne a maireach.

Possessive Pronouns are really Adjectives corresponding to the Personal Pronouns. They also have a Simple and Emphatic form.

Simple.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mo.	<i>My.</i>
„ 2. Do.	<i>Thy.</i>
„ 3. A.	<i>His or her.</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Ar.	<i>Our.</i>
„ 2. Bhur or Ur.	<i>Your.</i>
„ 3. An.	<i>Their.</i>

Emphatic.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. Mo lamh-sa.	<i>My own hand.</i>
„ 2. Do lamh-sa.	<i>Thine own hand.</i>
„ 3. A lamh-san or-se.	<i>His or her own hand.</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 1. Ar lamh-ne.	<i>Our own hand.</i>
„ 2. Bhur lamh-sa.	<i>Your own hand.</i>
„ 3. An lamh-san.	<i>Their own hand.</i>

The form of the Possessive Adjective is often shortened and altered, but the ear is the guide to this, and practice in reading and writing is the way to learn it—not by rules.

Mo and *Do* when followed by a vowel lose the *o*, as *m'athair*, *m'onair*, *d'ardach*, *d'oran*.

When *Ann* precedes *Mo* and *Do* it causes a transposition and a change of vowel, thus: *ann mo* *chluais* becomes *ann am* *chluais*, and further an elision occurs of the *nn* of *ann* and of the *a* following, So *ann am* *chluais* becomes *am* *chluais*. *Do* also goes through similar changes; *ann do* *chridhe* becomes *ann ad* *chridhe*, and by elision *ad* *chridhe*. The perplexing use of the comma to indicate elision is to be avoided in such cases; *a'm* *chluais*, *a'm'* *chluais*, *a'd* *chridhe*, *a' d'* *chridhe*, are useless and therefore wrong.

EXERCISE XIV.

Treat like the last Exercise.

Mo *chas*. *A* *cas* (f.). *A* *chas* (m.). *Do* *chas*. *A* *lamh*. *A* *cheann*. *A* *ceann*. *A* *mac*. *A* *mhaic*. *Do* *lamhsa*. *Air* *mo* *laimh-sa*. *Aig* *ar* *tigh-ne*. *Aig* *bhur* *tigh-sa*. *Air* *ur* *crann-sa*. *Na* *ur* *laimh*. *Bidh* *tu-sa* *agus* *mi-se* *air* *an* *ceann-san*. *Am* *fac* *thu* *m'ad*. *Tha* *cuilleag* *am* *aid*. *Leig* *d'* *anail*. *Bha* *e* *am* *laimh*. *Chaidh* *smuirn* *am* *shuil*. *Tha* *am* *bata* *am* *laimh*. *Am* *bheil* *thu* *ad* *eigin*. *Tha* *mi* *am* *chabhaig*. *Bha* *e* *na* *laimh-san*, *agus* *na* *laimh-se*.

The **Relative Pronouns** are as follows :—

A, *who* *which*. *Am* *fear* *a* *thuit*, *the* *man* *who* *fell*.

Nach, *who* *not*. *Am* *fear* *nach* *do* *thuit*, *man* *who* *fell* *not*.

Na, *that* *which*. *Chuala* *mi* *na* *thuirt* *e*, *I* *heard* *what* (*that* *which*) *he* *said*.

The **Interrogative Pronouns** are :—

Co, *who*. *Co* *e*, *who* (is) *he* ?

Cia, *which*. *Cia* *e*, *which* (is) *he* ?

Ciod, *what*. *Ciod* *e*, *what* (is) *it* ?

The classes of **Indefinite** and **Compound Pronouns** which are given by all Gaelic Grammars I do away with entirely,

as meaningless, useless, and perplexing. Any one can see that *eigin, eile, cuid, cach, iad so, cia b'e, cach a cheile, cia b'e air bith*, &c., &c., are some of them adjectives, some nouns, some phrases, and some whole sentences, and there can be no reason or excuse for retaining them as pronouns.

The **Demonstrative Pronouns** are also done away with. The words usually so classified—*so, sin, sud*—are essentially nouns. Their most common use is as **Demonstrative Adjectives**: *An duine so; Am fear (s)ud; Na fir sin*.

When used with the Preposition they often form adverbial phrases: *Tha e an so. Chaidh e gu sin*. It is simpler and better always to *parse* these words as *Nouns*; but in the analysis they must take the phrase value of Adverb or Adjective as may be.

THE VERB.

The Gaelic Verb is, like the English Verb, declined for **Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person**.

The Number and the Person is the same as that of the Nominative.

There are three **Principal Tenses**—**Present, Past, and Future**.

The **Moods** are—**Indicative, Negative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive**.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Paisg, fold.

Indicative or Affirmative Mood.

Past. *Phaisg mi, thu, e; sinn, sibh, iad, I . . . folded.*

Future. *Paisgidh mi, thu, e; sinn, sibh, iad, I . . . shall or will fold.*

Negative or Interrogative Mood.

Past. *Nach Do phaisg mi, thu, e, &c., Did not I fold?*

Future. *Nach Paisg mi, thu, e, &c., Shall or will not I fold?*

Subjunctive Mood.

Past. Phaisg-inn, -eadh tu, e ; &c., *I might, could, or would fold.*

Future. Ma Phaisg-eas mi, tu, e ; &c. *If I shall or will fold.*

* * *Nam* gives another value to the past tense. *Nam Paisginn, If I were to fold,* is the purely Conditional form.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Paisgeam, Let me fold. A *Pasgadh, Folding ; to fold.*

Paisg, Fold thou.

Paisgeadh e, Let him fold.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative.

Past. Phaisgeadh mi, thu, &c., *I was folded.*

Future. Paisgear mi, thu, &c., *I shall or will be folded.*

Negative or Interrogative.

Past. Cha do Phaisgeadh mi, thu, &c., *I was not folded.*

Future. Am Paisgear mi, thu, &c., *Shall I be folded.*

Subjunctive.

Past. Phaisgteadh mi, thu, &c., *I could or would be folded.*

Future. Ma Phaisgear mi, thu, &c., *If I shall be folded.*

Imperative.

Past. Paisgtear mi, thu, &c., *Let me be folded.*

Participle.

Paisgte, folded.

There is no form for the Present Tense in Gaelic ; the Future form is often used instead, thus, *Chi mi thu, I see you,* really means *I shall see you.* The present is expressed by the verb “to be” with the Infinitive, thus, *Tha mi (ag) tighinn, I am coming ; Tha mi ’falbh, I am going, &c.* All the tenses of the verb may be formed in the same way.

THE PREPOSITION.

The following is a complete list of the Gaelic Prepositions :—

Aig, <i>at</i> .	Iar, <i>after</i> .
Air, <i>on</i> .	Le, leis, <i>with, by</i> .
Ann, <i>in</i> .	Mar, <i>like to</i> .
As or a, <i>out of</i> .	Mu, <i>about</i> .
De, <i>out of</i> .	O, <i>from</i> .
Do, <i>towards</i> .	Os, <i>above</i> .
Eadar, <i>between</i> .	Ris or Ri, <i>to</i> .
Fa, <i>upon</i> .	Roimh, <i>before</i> .
Fo, <i>under</i> .	Tar, thar, <i>over</i> .
Gu or gus, <i>towards</i> .	Tre, troimh, <i>through</i> .
Gun, <i>without</i> .	Seach, <i>past (comparison)</i> .

* * I have purposely said nothing about the so-called **Compound Prepositions**. There is no just reason at all for retaining them; they are all *Nouns with Prepositions*, and should be treated as such.

Prepositions, as we saw, stand *before* Nouns, distinct and separate; but when a Preposition comes before a Personal Pronoun, they run together and form one word, as *de mi*, *of me*, becomes *dhiom*; *as tu*, *from you*, becomes *asad*, &c. The following gives the **Prepositional Pronouns**, as these forms are called :—

	<i>Singular.</i>			
	<i>mi.</i>	<i>tu.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>i.</i>
<i>Aig</i> ,	Agam,	Agad,	Aige,	Aice.
<i>Air</i> ,	Orm,	Ort,	Air,	Oirre.
<i>De</i> ,	Dhiom,	Dhiot,	Dhe,	Dhi.
<i>Do</i> ,	Dho,	Dhut,	Dha,	Dhi.

Plural.

	<i>sinn.</i>	<i>sibh.</i>	<i>iad. (M. & F.)</i>
<i>Aig,</i>	Againn,	Agaibh,	Aca.
<i>Air,</i>	Oirnn,	Oirbh,	Orra.
<i>De,</i>	Dhinn,	Dhibh,	Dhiubh.
<i>Do,</i>	Dhuinn,	Dhuibh,	Dhoibh.

And so on with other Prepositions.

It is worth paying some attention to these, for not only does a knowledge of them—not necessarily by rote—make the grammatical construction of sentences much easier to understand, but also because in them we find interesting relics of the older and less perverted language, which we cannot wisely neglect. In the spoken language we, for example, constantly confound *do* and *de*. Greim *do'n* aran, for a bite of bread, and earran *do'n* t-sluagh, for a portion of the people, are wrong. It should be *de'n* aran, *de'n* t-sluagh. We have only to look at their pronominal combinations to see at once how different these prepositions are.

Again, we look on *bhuam* as the proper form, and we write *'uam*, as if the word were defective. But if we know that *o* and *ua* are the correct form of the preposition, *bhuam* = *bho mi* (instead of = *ua mi* = *uam*), is wrong. Thus one of our too many *dots* goes. *Ceud gun leth*, again, is not sense. Literally it means, a hundred *without* half; whereas the proposed value of the phrase is, a hundred and a half (hundred). If we know that *gu* equals *Lat.*, *con*, *with*, then *Ceud gu leth* is sense—a hundred *with* half, or *to* half, in modern value.

TEXT.

A GHLINN UD SHIOS,

By Dr M'LACHLAN, Rahoy.

- A ghlinn ud shios, a ghlinn ud shios,
Gur trom an diugh mo shuil,
A' dearcadh air do lagain aigh
4 Mar b' abhaist doibh o thùs.
- Tha do choilltean fathasd dosrach, ard,
'S gach sithein aillidh, uain' ;
'S fuaime an lùb-uillt nuas o d' fhrìth'
8 'N a shuain-cheol sìth am chluais.
- Tha 'n spréidh ag ionaltradh air do mhàgh,
Na caoraich air an raon :
Tha 'churra 'g iasgach air do thraigh,
12 'S an fhaoilean air a' chaol.

Analysis.

1. The whole line is vocative, and has no governing value.
2. Gur (is) trom mo shuil an diugh.
3. The whole line is adjective phrase to *mo shuil*.
4. This line is adjective clause to *lagain*.
7. The whole line is Subject enlarged.

Parsing.

3. *Aigh* is a noun genitive of adjective value.
4. The verb governs the acc. *abhaist* with the dat. *doibh*.
8. Note the idiom, lit. *in its sleep-music of peace*.
12. *A'* is the article, not the possessive *a=do*.

- Tha guth na cuthaig air do stùchd,
 An smùdan air do gheig,
 Os ceann do lòn tha 'n uiseag ghrinn
 16 Ri ceileir binn san speur.
- Tha suaimhneas anns gach luib fo bhlàth,
 Baigh air gach creig 'us cluain,
 'Toirt am chuimhne mar a bha
 20 'S na laithean 'tharladh uainn.
- Fuaim do chaochain, fead na gaoith',
 'Us luasgan ard nan geug,
 'G ath-nuadhachadh le comhradh tlàth
 24 Nan laithean aigh a threig.

Analysis.

15. Tha 'n uiseag ghrinn ri ceileir binn san speur
 os ceann do lòn.
 17. *Fo bhlàth* is adj. phrase qual. *luib*.
 19. *Mar a bha*, &c., is the object of *toirt*.
 20. *'Tharladh uainn* is adj. clause to *laidhean*.
 24. *A threig* is adj. clause to *laidhean*.

Parsing.

15. *Os ceann* is a Comp. prep., properly a prep.
 and a noun governing *lòn* in the genitive.
 18. The nom. to *toirt* is the fact in the previous two
 lines.
 24. *Aigh* is a noun genitive, here equal to an adjecti-
 tive.
A threig is adj. clause qual. *laidhean*.

- Ach chi mi d'fhardaich air dol sìos,
 'N an laraich', fhalamh, fhuar ;
 Cha-n fhaic fear-siubhail, far nan stùchd
 28 Na smùidean 'g eiridh suas.

- Do gharadh fiadhaich air dol fàs
 Gun neach g'a chur air seol
 Le fliodh 'us foghnain ann a' fas,
 32 'S an fheanntag 'n aite 'n ròis.

- O ! c'ait' am bheil gach caraidd gaoid
 'Bu chaomh leam air do learg
 A chuireadh failtean orm a' teachd,
 36 'Us beannachd leam a' falbh ?

Analysis.

25. *Air dol sìos* is Enl. of Obj.
 26. Whole line is Enl. of Obj. *d'fhardaich*.
 27. *Far nan stùchd* is adverbial phrase Ext. of *faic*.
 29. *Tha do gharadh gun neach g'a chur air seol fiadhaich*, &c. *Fiadhaich* is the completion of the Pred., not Enl. of Subj.
 31. This and next line are Enl. of Subject, *garadh*.
 33. The principal clause. The next three lines are each adjectives qualifying *gach caraidd*.

Parsing.

25. *Dol* is the Infinitive of the verb=a noun, gov. by *air*. 'Sìos is a noun, gov. by *ann*=an adverb, *adown*.
Chi, the future, used in a present sense.
 26. Note idiom, *in their ruins empty cold*.
 28. *Suas* (see *sìos*, 25).
 29. *Fas*, a Noun, gov. by *ann*=an Adverb.
 32. The first 'n aite, is a Prep., the second 'n ròis, the Article.

- Tha 'chuid a's mò dhiubh anns an uir,
 'S an t-iarmad fada bhuainn,
 Dh' fhàg mis' am aonaran an so,
 40 Nam choigreach nochda, truagh.
- Nam choigreach nochda, truagh, gun taic',
 'S an aiceid ann am chliabh,—
 'N aiceid chlaoidhteach sin nach caisg—
 44 'G am shlaid a chum mo chrìch.
- 'G am shlaid a chum mo chrìch le bròn ;
 Ach thugam gloir do 'n Ti,
 Cha tug e dhomhsa ach mo choir ;
 48 Ri 'ordugh bitheam strìochdt'.

Analysis.

37. A's mo, *which is greater*, is an adj. clause to *chuid*.
 39. The facts stated in the preceding lines, 37, 38, *that* left me, &c., so the subject to Dh' fhàg is *a*, the relative *that*, &c., standing for these lines.
 40. Whole line is Enl. of Object *mise*, and 41 is same.
 42. Tha 'n aiceid, &c.
 43. The whole line is adj. to *aiceid*; *nach caisg* is adj. clause.

Parsing.

37. *A* nom. to *is*; *mo*, see Grammar, Adjectives; dhiubh = de sibh.
 38. Bhuainn = bho sinn, *from us*; am = ann mo = ann am = am.
 43. Nach caisg. *that will not stop*; nach = *that . . . not* a negative relative.
 44. A chum, *towards*; but *chum* is a noun gov. by *a* = *do* in the dat.; *chum* governs *mo chrìch* in the genitive.
 48. Ri, *to or towards*; compare 16, *ri ceilleir*, and 56.

- Tha lòchran dealrach, dait', nan speur
 Air teirneadh sìos do 'n chuan,
 'Us tonnan uain' na h-airde 'n iar
 52 Ag iadhadh air mun cuairt.

- Sgaoil an oidhch' a cleòc' mun cuairt,
 Cha chluinn mi fuaime sa ghleann ;
 Ach an ceardabhan, le siubhal fiar,
 56 Ri ceol a's tiamhaidh srann.

- A ghlinn ud shios, a ghlinn ud shios,
 A ghlinn a's ciataich' dreach,
 A' tionndadh uait 'dhol thar do shliabh
 60 Mo bheannachd siorruidh leat !

Analysis.

56. *A's tiamhaidh srann* is adjective to *ceol*.
 58. *A's ciataich' dreach* is adjective to *ghlinn*.
 59. Whole line is Enl. of Subject.
 60. *Tha* is understood.

Parsing.

52. Air=*air e*, a Prep. Pronoun ; mun cuairt=*around*, an adv. phrase, but really *cuairt* is a Noun, gov. by *mu*.
 53. A, *her*, is the Poss. Pronoun ; a, *which*, 56, is relative.
 57. Ud, *you*, is Demonstrative Adjective ; shios is an adjective here, qual. *ghlinn*.
 59. The *a'* here is the Verbal Particle *ag tionndadh*.
 60. Leat=*le thu*, *with you*.

VOCABULARY I.

NOUNS.

Abhaist, custom, habit.	Cluas, the ear.
Agh, joy, happiness, prosperity.	Coigreach, a stranger.
Aiceid, pain, disease.	Còir, just portion, right, equity.
Airde'n iar, the West.	Coille, a wood, forest.
Allt, a mountain stream.	Comhradh, conversation, voice.
Baigh, benignity or great kindness.	Creag, a rock.
Beannachd, a blessing, <i>farewell</i> .	Crioch, the limit, the end.
Blàth (fo), under blossom, in bloom.	Cuan, the ocean.
Bròn, sorrow, sadness, grief.	Cuid, some, a part.
Caochan, a streamlet, a "burnie."	Cuimhne, memory.
Caol, a sound, frith, a narrow.	Cuthag, the cuckoo.
Caora, a sheep.	Curra, a heron.
Caraid, a friend, a relative.	Dreach, appearance, scenery, beauty.
Ceardabhan = ceard-dubhan, a beetle.	Failte, a welcome.
Ceilleir, bird - singing, music.	Faoilean, a sea-gull.
Ceol, music, melody or harmony.	Fardach, a dwelling-place, house.
Cleoca, cloak, mantle, covering.	Fead, a whistle or whistling.
Cliabh, the chest, the breast.	Feanntag, the nettle.
Cluainn, a pasture, meadow, lawn.	Fliodh, chickweed.
	Foghnan, the thistle.
	Frìth, a forest.
	Fuaim, sound.
	Fear-siubhail, a traveller.
	Lagan, a little hollow (lag, <i>dim</i>).
	Larach, the site of a house, a ruin.
	Latha, a day.

Learg, a sloping green hill-side.	Siubhal, travel, a journey.
Lochran, a lamp or torch = the sun.	Sliabh, a mountain.
Lòn, meadow, a marsh.	Smùdan, the ring-dove or wood-pigeon.
Luasgan, restless rustling, swinging.	Smùid, smoke.
Lùb, a bend, a winding meadow by a river bank.	Speur, the sky.
Magh, a field, level country.	Sprèidh, cattle.
Neach, a person, any person.	Srann, a humming sound, buzz.
Iarmad, the remnant, what remains.	Stùchd, a cliff or pinnacle.
Oidhche, night.	Suain, a sleep, a deep sleep.
Ordugh, order, command, behest.	Suaimhneas, repose, calm, peace.
Raon, a green field or plain.	Suil, the eye.
Ròs, a rose.	Taic, support, help.
Sith, peace, quiet.	Ti, THE person, God.
Sithein, a knoll, a fairy hill.	Tonn, a wave, billow.
	Traigh, the shore.
	Tùs, the beginning, time of old, (o) in the times past.
	Uir, the dust, earth, the grave.

ADJECTIVES.

Aillidh, beautiful, exquisite, &c., &c.	Daite (lit. coloured), bright.
Ard, lofty, high.	Dealrach, shining, effulgent.
Binn, melodious, sweet.	Dosrach, branchy, bushy.
Caomh, kind, gentle, beloved, mild.	Falamh, empty, vacant, desolate.
Ciatach, graceful, grand, comely, elegant.	Fiadhaich, wild, tempestuous.
Claidhteach, exhausting, oppressive.	

Fuar, cold, bare, uninviting.	Siorruidh, eternal, lasting.
Fiar, aslant, crooked, "sinuous and corkscrew fashion" (Dickens).	Tiamhaidh, solitary, melancholy, sad, awe-inspiring.
Gach, each, every.	Tlath, smooth, soft, tender, gentle.
Grinn, neat, pretty, clean, gentle.	Trom, heavy.
Nochda, exposed, naked.	Truagh, wretched, miserable, unhappy.
Mor, great, large.	Uaine, green, grassy.
Sin, that . . . there.	Ud, that . . . yonder.

VERBS, IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY OCCUR IN THE TEXT.

<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
Bi	Bha	Bithidh (bidh)	A bhi
Dearc	Dhearc	Dearcaidh	A' dearcadh
Ionaltair	Dh'ionaltair	Ionaltraidh	Ag ionaltraidh
Iasgaich	Dh'iasgaich	Iasgaich	Ag iasgach
Thoir (Tabhair)	Thug	Bheir	A' toirt (tabhairt)
Tarlaidh	Tharlaidh	Tarlaidh	A' tarladh
Nuadhaich	Nuadhaich	Nuadhaichidh	A' nuadhachadh
Treig	Threig	Treigidh	A' treigsinn
Faic	Chunnaic	Chi	A' faicinn
Rach	Chaidh	Theid	A' dol
Siubhail	Shiubhail	Siubhlaidh	A' siubhal
Eirich	Dh'eirich	Eiridh	Ag eiridh
Cuir	Chuir	Cuiridh	A' cur
Fas	Dh'fhas	Fasaidh	A' fas
Fag	Dh'fhag	Fagaidh	A' fagail
Slad	Shlaid	Sladaidh	A' slaid (adh)
Teirinn	Theirinn	Teirnidh	A' teirneadh
Iadh	Dh'iadh	Iadhaidh	Ag iadhaidh
Sgaoil	Sgaoil	Sgaoilidh	A' sgaoileadh
Chunn	Chuala	Chunnidh	A' cluintinn
Tionndaidh	Thionndaidh	Tionndaidhidh	Ag tionndadh
			To look
			To graze
			To fish
			To give
			To depart
			To renew
			To forsake
			To see
			To go
			To travel
			To rise
			To put
			To grow
			To leave
			To rob
			To descend
			To close on
			To spread
			To hear
			To turn

DO'N CHUTHAIG.

Failt' ort fein, a chuthag ghorm,
 Le d' oran ceolmhor, milis ;
 'S e seirm do bheoil sa Cheiteirn og
 4 A thogadh bròn o m' chridhe.

'S ro bhinn leam d' fhuaim sa mhaduinn Chéit',
 'S tu air barr géig san innis,
 No 'm feasgar ciuin aig bun nan stùchd
 8 'N uair bhiodh an druchd a' sileadh.

O ! innis c' ait' an robh do thrìall
 'Nuair bha na sìantan fionnar ;
 Nan robh thu'd thosd gun chàil, gun toirt,
 12 'An còs a' chnuic fo dhubhar ?

'S mor m' fharmaid riut, a chuthag chaomh,
 Cha dean thu bròn ad shiubhal ;
 'Chionn tha do dhoire daonnan gorm,
 16 'S do chridhe daonnan subhach.

Ged theicheas tu roimh'n fhuachd air àm
 Gu-m faic do ghleann thu rithis ;
 Ach 'n uair bheir mise ris mo chul
 20 Cha bhi mo dhùil ri tilleadh.

'S truagh nach b' urrainn domh leat triall
 Air astar sgeith 'n ar dithis,
 Le caismeachd bhinn 'toirt fios gach àm
 24 'N uair bhiodh an Samhradh 'tighinn.

VOCABULARY II.

NOUNS.

Am, time ; air am, <i>for a time.</i>	Failte, a welcome, a greeting.
Astar, distance, travel.	Farmad, envy.
Bar, the top, tip.	Feasgar, the evening.
Beul, mouth.	Fios, tidings, information.
Bun, root, foundation, foot (of a hill).	Fuachd, cold.
Càil, inclination, taste, disposition.	Geug, a branch.
Caismeachd, warning.	Gleann, a glen.
An Ceitein, the May.	Innis, a sheltered valley, a dell.
Còs, a hollow.	Maduinn, the morning.
Cnoc, a hillock.	Oran, a song.
Cridhe, the heart.	Samhradh, summer.
Cùl, the back.	Seirm, a song, a singing.
Doire, a grove, a clump of trees.	Sgiath, a wing.
Drùchd, the dew, "Scotch mist."	Siantan, the elements.
Dubhar, shade, darkness.	Toirt, strength, vigour.
Duil, hope, expectation.	Tosd, quiet, at rest, inactive.
	Triall, travel.
	Uair, an hour ; An uair, <i>the time.</i>
	Urrain, possibility.

ADJECTIVES, &c.

Ceolmhor, full of song, melodious.	Milis, sweet.
Ciuin, calm, mild, gentle.	Og, young.
Fionnar, cool, cold.	Subhach, merry.
Gorm, blue, <i>bluish-grey</i> , green.	Daonan, <i>adv.</i> , always.
	'Rithist, <i>adv.</i> , again.

VERBS.

Dean, rinn, ni, a'deanamh, <i>to do.</i>	Tog, thog, togaidh, a' togail, <i>to lift, to raise.</i>
Innis, dh'innis, innsidh, ag innseadh, <i>to tell.</i>	Thig, thainig, thig, a' tighinn, <i>to come.</i>
Sil, shil, silidh, a' sileadh, <i>to rain, to drop.</i>	Till, thill, tillidh, a' tilleadh, <i>to return.</i>
Teich, theich, teichidh, a' teicheadh, <i>to run away.</i>	

ORAN.

- Tha na siantan air caochladh, tha 'n saoghal fo
 sprochd,
 Chuir an doineann fhuar, fhiadhaich an ianlaidh
 nan tosd ;
 Tha sneachda trom, domhail a' comhdach nam
 beann,
 A' lionadh nan glacan, 's a' tacadh nan allt,
 'S mise 'feitheamh an aisig aig carraig a' chaoil,
 6 Ri smaointean air abhachd nan laithean a dh' aom.

- Ann an laithean ar n-oige dol an comhail an
 t-sluaigh,
 Cha sheall sinn ach faoin air mar dh' aomas iad
 uainn ;
 Cha tig e 'n ar smaointinn cho goirid 's tha 'n dàil,
 Gus am brùchd gach leòn oirnn 'g ar lùbadh gu lar,
 Gun churam, gun eislein aig teumadh air taobh,
 12 Ar laithean a' snàg uainn gun aireamh air aon.

- 1 *The elements are changed ; the world is under gloom.*
Doinean, the storm ; ianlaidh, the bird-kind, the
birds.
Waiting the ferry at the rock of the Sound (of Mull).

- 7 *An comhail an t-sluaigh, in the gathering of the people.*
We look but lightly on how they slip away from us.
Cho goirid 's tha 'n dàil, how short is the time (delay).
Till every ill (lit. wound) crowd on us.
Aig teumadh air taobh, at going aside (inclining to
wrong.)
Snàg, creeping ; gun aireamh air aon, not one (day),
to be found (reckoned).

- 'N uair a luidheas an aois oirnn 's a dh' aognas ar
 snuagh,
 Ar ciabh 'dol an tainead, agus smal air ar gruaidh,
 Bidh teugmhail nan comhlain a' comhradh gu
 truagh,
 Agus cairdean ar n-oige air somhladh san uaigh,
 'S ann an sin bhios ar cridhe làn m'ulaid 'us gaoid,
 18 Ri smaointean air abhachd nan laithean a dh' aom.

- O ! Ard-Rìgh na cruinne, ceann-uighe ar dùil,
 Air an t-sneachda fhliuch, fhionnar dhuit a lùbas
 mi glun ;
 'S guidheam gun orduich thu dhomhsa gu glic.
 'Bhi 'cuimhneachadh d'orduigh'n gu h-umhal 's gu
 tric,
 Chum 'n uair chrìochnaicheas m' astar ann an
 glacaibh an aoig,
 24 Nach cuimhnich thu m' fhàilinn anns na laithean
 a dh' aom.

- 13 A dh' aognas ar snuadh, *when our bloom (comeliness) fades.*
 Bidh teugmhail nan comhlain, *diseases, pains, lit. in groups.* The expression is somewhat obscure, but this is the meaning that best accords with the context.
 Air somhladh, *got fewer (thinned) ;* m'ulaid 'us gaoid, *sorrow and disease.*

- 19 Cruine, *of this (round) earth ; chief end of our hope.*
 'N uair chrìochnaicheas, &c., *when my journey ends in the arms of death.*
That you will not remember (i.e., forgive) my weakness (shortcoming) in the days that are gone.

READING EXERCISES.

The following and indeed every Exercise throughout the book should be constantly used for translation into English, and for practice in Parsing and Analysis. While *exact* translation of the Gaelic idiom is a good training and desirable as an exercise, it should never be omitted to contrast with it the correct way of expressing the same thing in English.

I.

The locality is Tobermory and the Sound of Mull.

Air pilleadh dhomh air m'ais o I Chaluim Chille, thainig sinn, air an aon fheasgar shamhraidh a b'aillidh a chunnaic mi riamh, do àite tearuinte fasgach, a tha ann an ceann mu thuath an eilein Mhuilich. Ar leam nach faca mi caladh luingeis idir a tha air a dhion o eirigh fairge agus o chumhachd stoirme mar tha e. Tha eilean fada caol 'g a chuaireachadh air an taobh a muigh, a' sgaoileadh a sgiathan gu cairdeil mun cuairt air gach soitheach beag agus long a tha 'g iarraidh fasgaidh na thaice o dhruim a' chuain, no tha feitheamh ri sìde mara gus an rudha-mor a ghabhail. Air an laimh dheis mar chaidh sinn a stigh, tha 'm fearann ag eirigh gu corrach, cas. Bha sinn a' seoladh ri bile nan creag, agus bha geugan nan craobh a' lùbadh dluth dhuinn. Thainig faileadh a' bharraich oirnn air oiteig an t-samhraidh, agus bha mìle eun beag le'n ceilearadh binn a' seinn air gach preas, a' cur failte oirnn 'n uair a bha sinn a' seoladh seachad orra gu reidh, sàmhach. Cha robh taobh a thionndaidhinn mo shùil nach robh 'n sealladh taitneach. Bha na beanntan arda Morchuanach, 's iad uaine gu'm mullach; Suaineart le 'chnocan 's le 'thulaichean boidheach, 's an Leathar-Mhorthairneach a' deanamh gairdeachais ann am blaths an fheasgair shamhraidh.

II.

An uair a dhluthaich sinn a stigh, cha robh r'a fhaicinn ach croinn nan luingeas, am brataichean a' snamh gu fann ris an t-soirbheas; 's cha robh r'a chluinntinn ach farum ramh, 's torman nan allt agus nan eas, a bha tuiteam o iomadh sgairneach ard do'n chaladh a bha nis a' fosgladh gu farsuinn romhainn. O thaobh gu taobh de'n traigh air an dara laimh, tha sràid de thighean mora cho geal ris an t-sneachd; 's gu grad air an cul tha uchdach chorrach chas, far am bheil an calltuinn, an caorann, agus an t-uinseann a' fàs gu dosrach, cho dluth, dìreach os cionn nan tighean a tha fòpa, 's gu bheil an geugan, ar leat, a' lùbadh m'am mullach. Air braigh a' bhruthaich chi thu a' chuid eile de'n bhaile eadar thu 's faire, ionnus gur duilich dhuit àite 's boidhche agus a's neo-chumanta fhaicinn. Ach 's ann a mach sa chaladh a bha 'n sealladh a b'fhiach fhaicinn—na ficheadan soitheach eadar mhor agus bheag, iomadh eithear caol le'n raimh uaine, a' bhirliinn riomhach le 'siuil gheala, 's an long-chogaidh le 'croinn arda, 's le 'brataich rioghail.

** Norman Macleod, D.D.*

III.

Describing an entertainment given in honour of the "Teachdaire," as *old* Norman Macleod was called, from the name of the Gaelic magazine which he edited.

Labhair Ceann-suidhe na cuideachd an sin gu socrach reidh. So, ars' esán, a dhaoín' uaisle, deoch slainte nach diult sibh. Labhair e 'n sin gu fonnmhor suidhichte m'an Ghaeltachd, mu ar monaidhean farsuinn, agus ar srathan seasgair. Mhol e na Gaeil, agus gach ní a bhuineadh dhoibh: cha robh monadh no srath, no coille no doire, no caol no eilean nach do mhol e. Labhair e mu ar beanntaibh arda, agus mu

ar glinn iosail; mu gharthaich ar cuanta mora, agus mu bhoichead ar lochain shamhach fhior-uisge. Mhol e gach creag agus garbhlach, agus am badan ceo a dh'iathas m'an timchioll. Thug e iomradh air ar n-orain, agus air ar ceol, ar saighdeirean agus ar cinnfheadhna; agus ma's e nuallan na pioba-moire, cha do dhi-chuimhnich an duin' eireachdail! Las mo chridhe le aoibhneas. Dh'fhiosraich mi m'fheoil ag eiridh air mo chnamhaibh. So, ars' esan, *Tìr nam Beann, nan Gleann, 's nam Breacan!*

IV.

Thòisich mo charaid an *Teachdaire*—ach ma thòisich esan, bhuail iadsan. Chrom e 'cheann. Nach narach e, arsa mise ri Coinneach? An e sin do bharail, arsa Coinneach? Tha e cho moiteil air a' cheart àm ri aon bhean-bainnse a sheas riamh an lathair ministeir. Leig thusa leis; thig e as a' phaiseanaich naire ud a thiota—agus mar thubhairt b'fhior. Thòisich e gu malda narach—cò ach esan? Cha leaghadh an t-ìm na bheul. Cha-n 'eil fios agam, a dhaoin' uaisle, a deir e, ciod is urra dhomh a radh—. Thug e tuisleadh no dhà, mar dheanadh each crubach 's an dol a mach ach mar ghabh e teas, agus mar chaidh e fo shiubhal, chuir e dheth gu h-innich. C'aite nis a' bheil an naire, arsa Coinneach Ruadh? Nach d'thubhairt mi riut? Sud e an impis sgaineadh le moit. Labhair e gu maith, agus gu ro-mhaith. Thug e dhoibh eachdraidh na Gaeldachd o laithibh Fhinn mhic-Cumhaill. Labhair e mu sgoilibh agus mu eaglaisibh, mu dhaoin' a rinn maith d'ar duthaich anns na linntibh a dh'fhalbh, agus anns an àm a tha lathair. Labhair e mu thogradh nan Gael gu foghlum fhao-tainn, agus mu iomad ni nach urrainn domh a chur sios.

Lachlan M'Lean.



